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## American Independence.

Those professed advocates of bimetalism who would secure it through international agreement, are constantly telling us that the United States could not alone maintain silver as money at the proper parity with gold. They persistently assert that if this country should, just by herself, attempt the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, gold would soon go to a premium; and that they mournfully and hysterically predict, would immediately precipitate upon an already afflicted land financial derangement, business confusion and every manner of direful disaster.

Now, this country will never need to sustain the silver cause alone. She will never have occasion, all by herself, to maintain the silver dollar at an equal value with the gold article. The other republics of this hemisphere—those of North America to the south of us and those of South America—are all silver using nations. The Chinese and some others of the oriental people still have use for silver as money. Therefore if our Congress should remonetize silver, it would be a fight not of the United States against the world, but of the new world, with some help from the old, against the little but presumptuous continent of Europe.

This western hemisphere long ago declared her political independence of Europe, and proved herself able to maintain it. And it would not seem to be about time for her to declare also her financial and business independence of that same self confident and arrogant continent? Europe, though constituting but a very small portion of the earth, has for a good many hundred years claimed it all, and has been able to pretty well maintain her assumption. She has very affectively asserted a pre-emption right to the commerce of the world. She has pretty generally and thoroughly dictated to the other portions of the earth with whom they should trade and upon what terms. She has, as a rule, been able to say when nations should go to war with one another and when they should remain at peace. She has well succeeded in making the rich things and the profitable enterprises her own. She has gathered to herself the gold and the diamonds of Africa. She has made gain from the teas and opium of Asia, and from the silver, the gold, the coffee and all the other varied products of America. And that she may double the value of her immense holdings she declares to the world that it shall have only gold for money. Will the rest of the earth submit to the decree—a decree of presumptuous power and insolent avarice?

A premium on gold, as the result of silver remonetization by the United States, is not the threat of arrogant grasping Europe made to continue the gold standard for the increase of her wealth. Need the new world fear it or heed it? Is she not rich enough and strong enough to disregard it? Ought she not in self respect to repel it? The nations of North and South America could get along very well by themselves without Europe. They can produce for themselves all things for clothing and all things for food and drink except tea, and that they can get from China and Japan. If the American nations should agree to the remonetization of silver, Europe might indeed force gold to a premium and thereby create confusion and disorder in trade for the purpose of bringing them to terms and compelling them to return to the single standard. But they could in turn, with perfect safety, tell the presuming and impudent little continent to go on with her trade distractions, and they would let her alone, and trade with each other and live by themselves. They would be able to enforce that sort of a thing much more easily and much longer than the European people. The spectacle of South American commerce going to New York and New Orleans instead of Liverpool, and of United States gold going to Rio Janeiro, instead of London, would soon bring England to terms and with her the rest of Europe. It would have a promptly and thoroughly discouraging effect upon the gold premium device. The American

nations would easily maintain the double standard and readily compel its adoption by Europe.—Mining Industry.

## In Search of Blood.

About 2 o'clock last Monday morning wild shrieks of a woman as if in terrible agony were heard in the direction of the southwest hills and it caused considerable alarm among those who were up at that hour. Gallup is not composed of people lacking the qualities which constitute bravery, and in a very short time a small army was organized to rescue the suffering woman from murderous hands. The night was resplendent. The high hills were illuminated by the silvery rays of the full moon, and the angry crowd surged on in the direction whence came the agonizing cries. Threats of lynching were murmured and burning at the stake was whispered frequently. Soon on the hill-top appeared a struggling form, and "What is that?" thundered from every mouth in the crowd. One man left the crowd on the dead run toward the object. He left his companions far behind and was seen to approach the struggling object and retreat much faster than he approached. "The heavens be praised," yelled the leader. "Our friend returns with news. Guns to your shoulders and be ready for a bloody battle," he continued, and as his friend got within hearing distance, the leader again shouted: "I command halt, and inform us what the trouble is." "A squaw's got the nightmare," was the prompt response, and the next ten minutes were occupied by the crowd in trying to dodge the burning echo of the response.—Gallup Gleaner.

## A Land of Promise.

An exchange says that down in the southeastern part of Utah there will soon be thrown open to settlement a magnificent tract of land. A great many men in Utah, as well as in other parts of the union, have never exercised their rights to acquire a homestead, and it may be expected that the land of which we speak will attract thousands of settlers as soon as legal notice of its having been thrown open shall be made.

This tract of land embraces the reservations of the Utah and Ute and Navajo Indians. These lands are well watered, contain excellent timber, have a fine climate and probably for general farming and grazing purposes cannot be excelled in Utah. The valleys are 4500 to 5000 above sea level, while the mountains rise from three to four thousand feet higher.

The two reservations combined contain an area of 6200 square miles, or 3,672,480 acres. There are 2000 Indians upon the reservations, and the head of each family will receive 320 acres, and the other members of the family 160 acres each; making five Indians to the family, 384,000 acres will probably supply their needs. This will leave 3,598,480 acres for the white settlers, or nearly 2,000,000 acres of good land, at least 60 per cent of the land is suitable for agriculture and stockraising purposes.

## Couldn't Understand.

An exchange says a farmer was arrested and fined the other morning for selling adulterated milk, adulterated with a little harmless water. He wore at the time a suit of all wool (?) clothes badly adulterated with shoddy, and boots whose soles were adulterated with paper or wood shavings. For breakfast he drank adulterated coffee, his meat was spiced with adulterated pepper, his cakes puffed up with adulterated baking powder, his pickles soured with adulterated vinegar, his pie was seasoned with adulterated spice, his wife was out of sorts because she could not make good bread out of adulterated flour that had been sold to her for the "best;" in fact he saw and felt the effect of adulteration whichever way he looked, and he had never heard of any of the adulterators being arrested or fined.

In 1835 the rate of wages in Europe was very low. Day laborers in Italy received 8 cents per day, in Russia 12 cents, in Holland 18 cents, in France 30 cents, in England 40 cents, in the United States 80 cents.

## Successful Squawism.

M. C. de Varigny, a Frenchman, gives an uncommonly interesting account of a socialistic settlement in Peru, nearly forty years in existence and said to be successful at least in material ways. It is an extreme example of state socialism, wherein the tastes and rights of individuals are sacrificed to the community, and even what are usually supposed to be primal human sentiments are disregarded. Don Jose Rodriguez, a socialistic Peruvian, obtained in 1853 from the government of Peru a large land grant on the Cototo river, and established there with sixty five others the colony of Buenos Amigos. As he furnished most of the money for the experiment, he became director and lawmaker.

The colony now has 1,000 members mostly of Spanish race, but including Germans, English and Americans. The increase has been chiefly from births, though recruits are received upon evidence of good character and the payment of \$500 each to the common treasury.

Negroes and Indians are excluded, and religious proselytism is forbidden.

Land, tools and products, are the property of the community, and all surplus products are sold abroad, the proceeds going to the common treasury. Rations are distributed alike to all, but those who will pay for luxuries, whether of food, clothing or household furniture, may obtain them from the common store. The imperishable portion of such things, however, remain common property even when in the hands of the individual.

The community is divided into departments, divisions and sections. Each section chooses and may remove its own head, and heads of sections nominate division directors, who in turn choose department chiefs. These last are removable only by a majority vote of the community. There are, in effect, ministers of works, education, trade and health, those being the titles of the departments, and collectively they constitute a tribunal discharging duties elsewhere confided to ministers of justice and finance.

The department of works looks after agriculture, stock raising, mining, manufactures and all public works. That of education deals with schools, music and the mechanical arts; that of trade with exports, imports and the distribution of products; that of health with houses, hospitals and young children.

An hour's work is the unit of the financial system, and the monetary table runs thus:

60 minutes one hour.  
8 hours one day.  
5 days one week.  
4 2-5 weeks one month.  
12 months one year.

State notes of equal size but different colors represent each of these denominations. The hour is arbitrarily fixed for the purposes of outside trade at a value of about 28 cents. Minute notes, worth about one-half a cent, are for small transactions. These notes are given in exchange for work done. The time notes are guaranteed by a reserve of bullion exceeding the face value of the whole issue.

A member quitting the colony may exchange his notes for Peruvian money, and in addition he will receive his share of the profits.

Although the full working day is eight hours, only four hours, and for only five days a week, are exacted. From that no adult in sound health can escape. Any person failing to work twenty hours in the five days that constitute the working week must make up that time on Saturday or Sunday. Under the eye of an overseer armed with a leather strap, if this enforced labor is done in slovenly fashion, the culprit is beaten with a strap.

There is no marriage law. A man and a woman live together in free union, and either may find another mate when tired of the arrangement. A woman at the approach of childbirth goes to a hospital and stays there with her child until it is weaned. Then she leaves it in the hospital to the care of the trained nurses.

From the hospital the child goes to a public school, where it lives night and

day until grown to the age when work is exacted of all. Then the new member of the working community is set at whatever task his or her aptitudes, as developed at school, seem to point out as the proper one. The pay is the same for every kind of labor.

Private houses at Buenos Amigos are plain, but airy. A large common building is handsomely built of free stone and marble taken from the community's quarries. The streets are well made and clean, and an aqueduct to bring in water from the Cototo river is nearly completed. All these public works are carried on by labor of the community, under the direction of the departments.

When one department has more workmen at its command than it needs they are turned over to such department as are short of hands. Thus everybody is kept busy at least four hours a day and as much longer as he will pay for overtime.—New York Times.

## The Graveyard List.

The cockoo anti-silver Congressmen from the South are faring badly at the hands of their constituents this year. Most of them have been defeated for a renomination simply because they were elected to support free silver in Congress, and through patronage or the influence of the President went back on their pledges. The graveyard list already includes: Brown of Indiana, Cabanis of Georgia, Turpin of Alabama, Kilgore of Texas, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Hare of Ohio, Stockdale of Mississippi, Gresham of Texas, Stone of Kentucky, Pendleton of West Virginia.

Patterson of Tennessee and several others who voted against the wishes of their constituents on the silver question have a rocky road to travel, and are fighting hard for a renomination, when heretofore they had no opposition. Every one of these men were tariff reformers of the Cleveland-Wilson stripe.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Lived a Lifetime in Twelve Years.

The most remarkable instance of rapid growth was recorded by the French academy in 1729. It was a boy six years of age, five feet six inches in height. At the age of five his voice changed, at six his beard had grown, and he appeared a man of thirty. He possessed great physical strength, and could easily lift to his shoulders and carry bags of grain that weighed two hundred pounds. His decline was as rapid as his growth. At eight his hair and beard were gray; at ten he tottered in his walk, his teeth fell out and his hands became palsied; at twelve he died with every outward sign of extreme old age.

President Comstock and Professor Forbes of the University of Arizona, spent yesterday in the city and will leave this morning by the Black Canyon stage for a geological inspection of parts of central and northern Arizona. They will be joined at Flagstaff by Professor Comstock returning alone in a couple of weeks by way of Los Angeles. The work at present receiving attention is the tracing of the great mineral bearing reefs that traverse the territory from northwest, to southwest, especially the great barrier reef, of which the wonderful Mogollon rim is a part, and which serves to separate Arizona into two well defined regions of low land and elevated plain. The result of these important investigations will be compiled and published by Professor Comstock during the winter.—Gazette.

Prof. Sadler of the State School of Mines, says the metal monazite contains 18 per cent of thorium, associated with some tin, lead and phosphorus. It is found in Connecticut and the southern states. Several minerals containing thorium have been found in Colorado, in the Pike's Peak district, and there is, says the professor, every geological reason for their occurrence in other parts of the state. The demand has not been sufficient to stimulate search.

Thorium is an iron-gray metal of about the specific gravity of iron, but more resembling tin in its properties. At a high heat it burns in the air with a brilliant flame, and would probably become highly illuminating without being consumed, under the action of an electric current, in a vacuum. There has heretofore been no commercial demand for the metal, and while found abundantly in places, it has simply been regarded as a scientific curiosity.

Two other minerals, thorite and orangeite, contain a much higher percentage of thorium than does monazite, but have not been systematically searched for.

The percentage of thorium oxide (thorid) in thorite and orangeite is 59.74, against 18 in monazite. Monazite is a red of a semi-brown or brown or bronze mineral of a semi-metallic appearance. It looks something like a dark garnet, but is much heavier and is often mistaken for tin ore.—Mining Record.

A Bristol, Tenn., dispatch says: Chas. Rector and a boy named Morris, while inspecting a cave near Seven Mile Ford, five miles east of here, discovered two skeletons forty feet below the surface. The cave had long been known, but no one had ever ventured to explore it because of its great depth. The Morris boy was let down by a rope. When the find was reported a party of citizens went to the cave to investigate further. In all ten skeletons were taken out and were adjudged to be the bones of women and children. One skeleton was found in a sitting position, with skull reclining in the arms. Old citizens say that many years ago there was an inn kept near this cave by a man named Allen, and occasionally people who stopped there had mysteriously disappeared and was never again heard of. The supposition is that they were killed and robbed of their valuables and then consigned to the cave. Some of the skeletons discovered are partially buried under the stones and many of the bones were broken.

Maxim, who invented the gun, has made a flying machine 100 feet wide with four huge wings, two blade screws, a tubular boiler with a pressure of 320 pounds, the whole thing gotten up on the principle so far as could be followed on which the birds navigate the air. Maxim, with two attendants, has been able to fly 500 feet high. We hope he will succeed, but many a bold man has shrunk from any effort in that line, simply by investigating the properties of the air. It is something so light and so variable, and still so terrible when a hurricane puts it in motion, that the real scientific man as a rule, the more he investigates it, shrinks farther and farther from the idea of successfully navigating it.—Tribune.

The United States leads in aggregate wealth. The figures are as follows: United States, \$60,475,000,000. Great Britain, \$43,600,000,000. France, \$40,300,000,000. Germany, 31,600,000,000. Russia, \$21,715,000,000. Austria, \$18,065,000,000. Italy, \$11,775,000,000. Spain, \$7,965,000,000.



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